

Aug. 9, 1862

Jackson defeats Federals at Cedar
Mountain, Virginia.

Aug. 9, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Cedar Mountain

Confed T. J. Jackson

vs 20,000

lost 2,500

defeated

Union

vs 7,000

lost 1,400

1912 Dates J-BK

Aug 9, 1862

CEDAR MOUNTAIN or CEDAR RUN

One of the most brilliant achievements of General Jackson was his victory with between 18,000 - 20,000

Confederates over POPE and his Federal Army of 32,000 at Cedar Mountain, Virginia. At first the Federals were successful but under the able leadership of Jackson, the Confederates rallied and drove the

Federals from the field
later Gen SIGEL came with fresh troops
and saved the day.
2 days later Jackson retreated.

Aug. 27, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of Bristow Station, Va.

On Aug. 26, 1862, as POPE was awaiting reinforcement at BRISTOW STATION, southwest of Washington, in Virginia, he was attacked and his stores destroyed by Confederates led by Jackson. The latter then withdrew to Manassas.

Aug 27, 1862. Hooker reached Bristow Sta. where he found the Confederates

under EWELE. After a battle in which
both sides lost about 300 men,
EWELE was defeated, which forced
Jackson to evacuate MANASSAS

Aug 29-30, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Second Battle of Bull Run, Va
The Confederates under Lee forced
the Federals under Pope to
retreat to Centerville.

Aug. 29, 1862

By a swift march Jackson got in Pope's rear, tore up the railroad and cut the telegraph wires, severing his line of supplies and direct telegraph communication with Washington, but before Pope could catch him, he had fled and taken up a position to await calmly Longstreet's arrival.

Pope, reinforced by 2 Corps from the Army of the Potomac attacked

the confederates and was repulsed,
although he thought he had gained
a victory.

Washington thought Pope had
won a great victory.

Aug 29-30, 1862

Confederates rout John Pope at
Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Second industrial exhibition at
London

Aug 1862

He decided to attack Pope, who, well-informed and wary, retreated before the superior Confederate force he sent to Longstreet, with a sigh of disappointment "General we little thought that the enemy would turn his back upon us this early in the campaign

The rest of Pope's campaign consisted of a series of blunders on his part

Aggravated by the indecision of Halleck, who
exercised an ultra-encapsulation for directing
the movements of two armies

Aug 30, 1862 2nd Battle of Bull Run

Thinking he'd won a battle yesterday Pope, acting as if in obedience to Lee's own wishes brought on the 2nd Battle of Bull Run. Pope delivered himself into enemy's hands, met with a crushing defeat, which became a rout, the men fleeing in panic from the field.

Aug. 30, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: 2nd Bull Run, Va.

Confed Lee

defeated

Pope

w 25,000

ev 32,000

loss

loss 2,325

9,500

Sept 1, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK
CHANTILLY

After the battle of Manassas, Jackson followed Pope toward Centerville, Va. not wishing to face his right wing toward Washington. On Sept 1, Jackson was met and repulsed at Chantilly, north of Centerville by McOowell, Hooker, and Kearney, and Pope retreated to Washington. During the Virginia campaign Pope had lost 15,000

men, 30 guns, 20,000 arms and a large
quantity of supplies and ammunition.
The Confederates loss was about 9,500 men.

Sept 2, 1862

An Anxious day in Washington.
Early in A.M. came a despatch from Pope
telling a sad tale of demoralization
of his own army and of extreme
straggling from many regiments
of the Army of the Potomac. Pres Lincoln
then placed McClellan, who in the
shifting of troops had been deprived
of all actual authority, in

Command of all the soldiers for the defence
of the capital. Halleck had already ordered
Pope to bring his forces within or near
the lines of the fortification. There his authority
passed to McClellan. A number of gun
boats were ordered up the Potomac

Sept³, 1862

When Lee brought his army
to Maryland he had no clear
idea what to do. He talked to
Longstreet about it. His soldiers were
ragged and many of them were
destitute of shoes. The army lacked
"much of the material of war,
is feeble in transportation." Still
he wrote "we cannot afford to be

idle"; and he decided to cross the
Polonne

On Sept 3, he began his march
northward

Sep 4, 1862

At the Cabinet meeting, all the members present except Blair were unanimous against McClellan and almost ready to denounce the President for reinstating him in command.

Later: When intelligence came that Lee with his Army was crossing the POTOMAC into Maryland, the President gave command of the forces

in the field to Mc Clure